

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 17

February 1947

PART IV

SOCIAL

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

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ORGANIZATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 12

February 1947

PART IV  
SOCIAL

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# SECTION 1

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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### WELFARE

#### Public Assistance

1. Relief grants in January totaled ¥ 160,232,312 compared with ¥ 144,053,679 in December. Grants in kind increased in value from ¥ 62,045,606 in December to ¥ 91,344,697. Individuals receiving aid in January numbered 2,891,336 of whom 100,545 were in institutions.

2. The November increase of 50 percent in cash relief allowances was not adequate to provide minimum living requirements on the inflationary market and therefore an additional 20 to 40 percent increase in relief grants was approved by the Government during February and will be put into effect on 1 March. The new relief allowances, which apply to persons in or out of institutions, are as follows:

#### CASH RELIEF ALLOWANCES (yen/day) a/

	Number of Persons in Family					Each additional Person
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	
Largest cities	7.50 (7.70)	12.80 (13.10)	15.80 (16.20)	18.80 (19.30)	21.00 (21.70)	2.20 (2.40)
Intermediate cities	6.70 (6.80)	11.30 (11.90)	14.00 (14.30)	16.70 (17.00)	18.70 (19.10)	2.00 (2.10)
Towns and villages	5.80 (6.00)	9.90 (10.10)	12.20 (12.50)	14.50 (14.90)	16.30 (16.70)	1.80

a/ Amounts in parentheses indicate increases allowable over basic grants by order of prefectural governors. Additional increases require the approval of the Ministry of Welfare.

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



3. In determining allowances family income, except for small amounts, is to be deducted. Food for infants under one year of age and school lunches served to children who are members of families receiving relief grants will not be charged against the family relief grant.

#### Rehabilitation of Repatriates

4. By 28 February approximately 5,100,000 persons had been returned to Japan and an estimated 1,400,000 were still awaiting repatriation. To meet the problems facing these persons the Government established at reception centers facilities to provide free room, clothing, bedding, food and a grant of ¥ 500 to repatriates without funds. Free medical care is furnished including hospitalization at a national hospital as indicated by a reception center doctor.

5. Enroute from the reception center to their official residences the national and local governments provide places for rest and feeding and medical treatment. After the repatriate has reached his destination he receives necessary cooking and household equipment, ration cards, limited issue of clothing and sufficient relief funds to purchase food if he is unable to find employment or care for himself and his family.

6. Through the local social affairs offices housing is provided by utilizing former factories, barracks, warehouses and other unused buildings. The repatriates may take advantage of business loans not in excess of ¥ 3,000 which are available through the banks for use in establishing small business enterprises or in purchasing tools. These loans draw no interest for the first year but six percent interest is charged after the first year. Applications have exceeded the ¥ 1,000,000,000 loan fund and demands are being made for additional funds and a longer term for the individual loans.

7. A repatriate may purchase land through the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry or rent land from private owners and may borrow up to ¥ 10,000 for these purposes. He may rent land from others and borrow from the Ministry for farm tools, equipment, seeds and fertilizers.

8. A store for the sale of food and other necessities of life to foreign nationals residing in the vicinity of Tokyo was established during February. Supplies are furnished by Tokyo-to Government.

#### Repatriation

9. Japanese repatriated from 27 January to the end of February totaled 95,644 while 1,938 persons were evacuated from Japan to their homelands. At the end of February 1,386,756 Japanese were awaiting repatriation of whom 1,273,278 were in Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas.

#### Japanese Red Cross

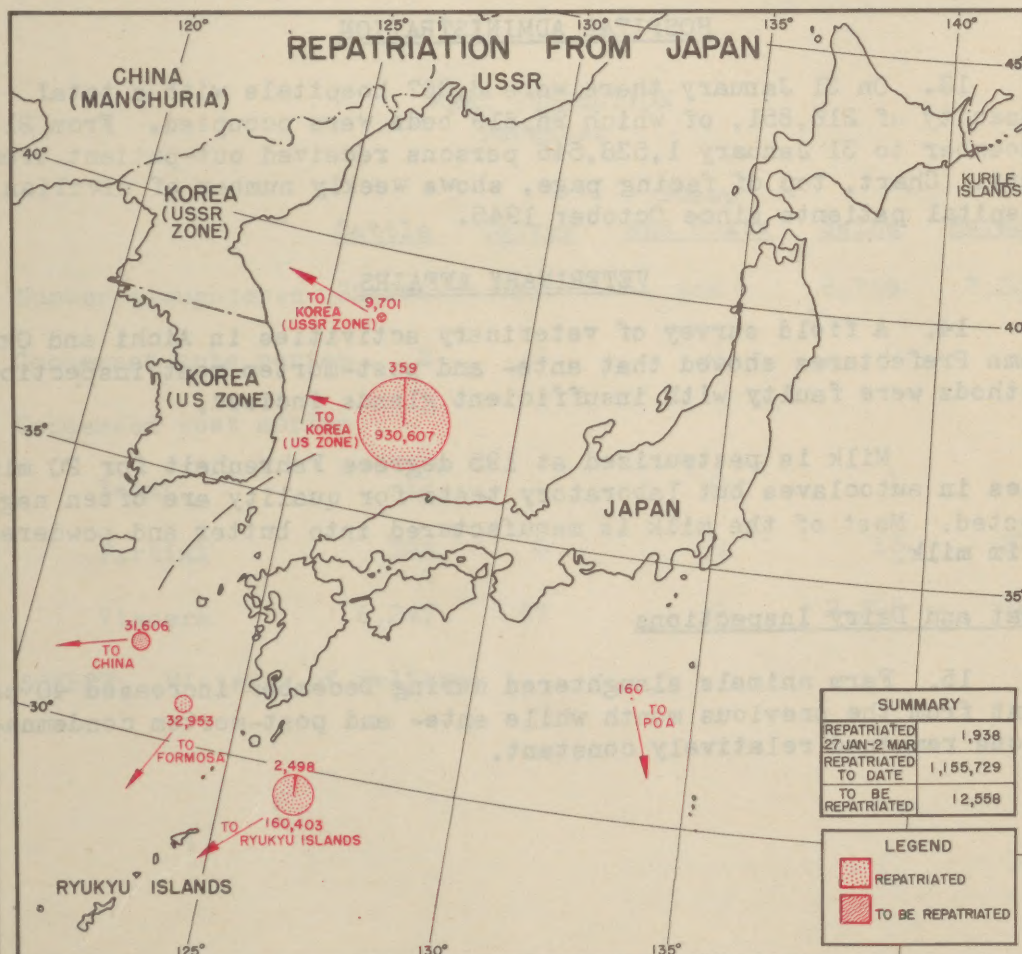
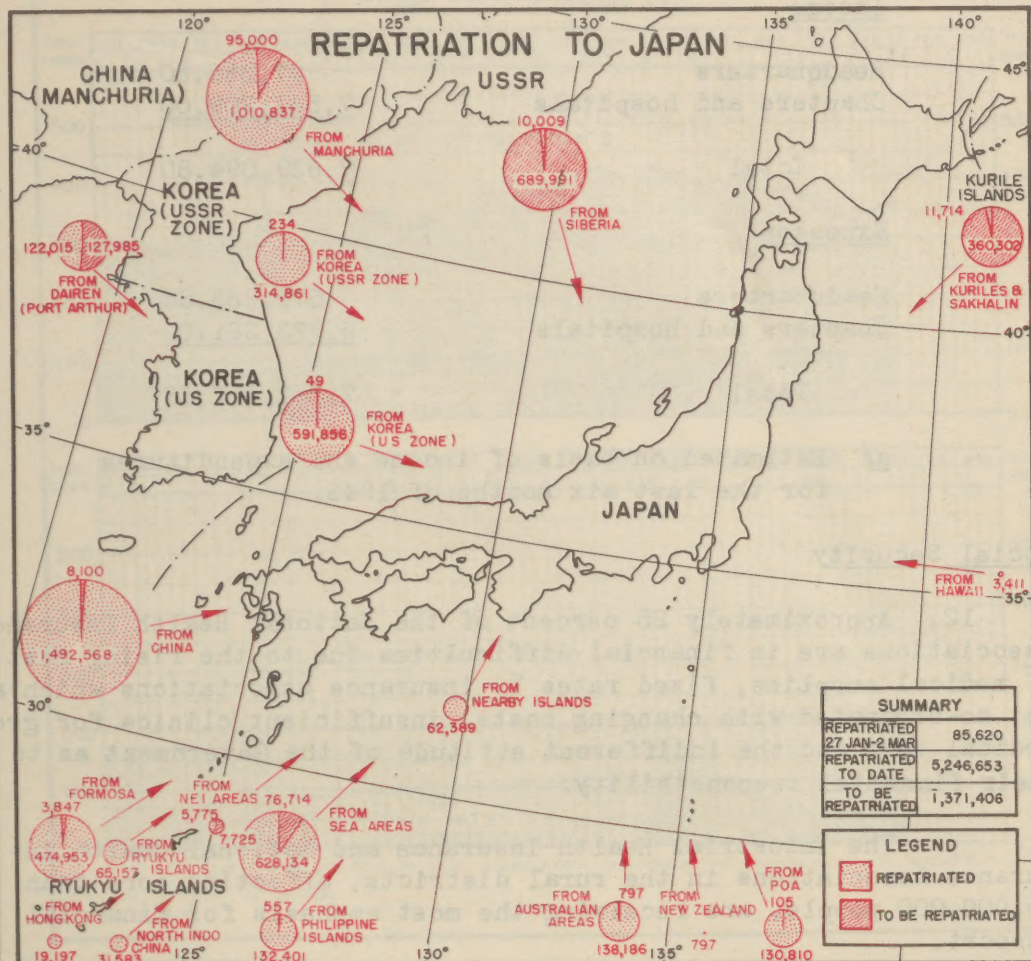
10. An American Red Cross consultant was assigned to the Japanese Red Cross during the month to assist in the development of Junior Red Cross services.

11. The proposed budget of the Japanese Red Cross Society for the first six months of 1947 anticipates a sufficient income to meet the expected operational expenses.



# REPATRIATION

STATUS ON 2 MARCH 1947



SOURCE: SCAP.

GHQ SCAP

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PROPOSED RED CROSS BUDGET a/  
(yen)

Income

Headquarters	97,385.80
Chapters and hospitals	<u>7,541,709.00</u>
Total	7,639,094.80

Expenses

Headquarters	578,936.68
Chapters and hospitals	<u>6,772,281.00</u>
Total	7,351,217.68

a/ Estimated on basis of income and expenditures for the last six months of 1946.

Social Security

12. Approximately 25 percent of the National Health Insurance Associations are in financial difficulties due to the rising cost of medical supplies, fixed rates by insurance associations which are not co-ordinated with changing costs, insufficient clinics for group medical care and the indifferent attitude of the Government as to their financial responsibility.

The Industrial Health Insurance and National Health Insurance Associations in the rural districts, affecting more than 45,000,000 people, are receiving the most emphasis for financial support.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

13. On 31 January there were 3,067 hospitals with a total capacity of 216,851, of which 96,619 beds were occupied. From 21 December to 31 January 1,538,546 persons received out-patient treatment. Chart, top of facing page, shows weekly number of civilian hospital patients since October 1945.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

14. A field survey of veterinary activities in Aichi and Okayama Prefectures showed that ante- and post-mortem meat inspection methods were faulty with insufficient glands incised.

Milk is pasteurized at 195 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes in autoclaves but laboratory tests for quality are often neglected. Most of the milk is manufactured into butter and powdered skim milk.

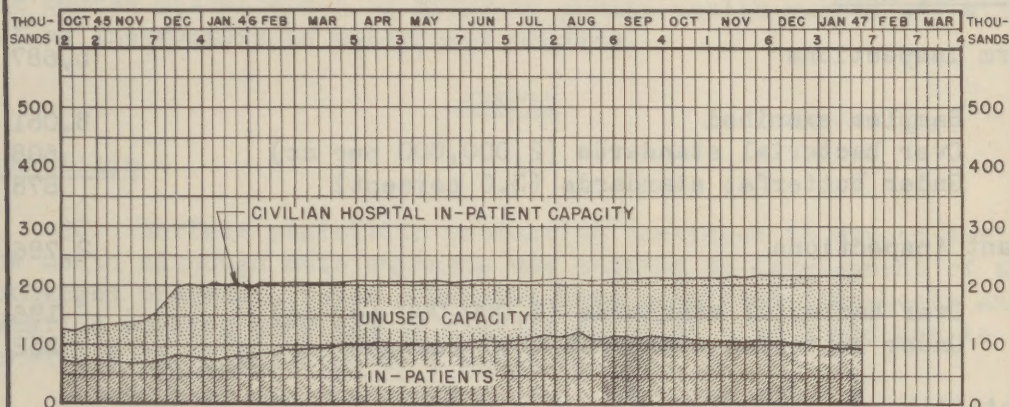
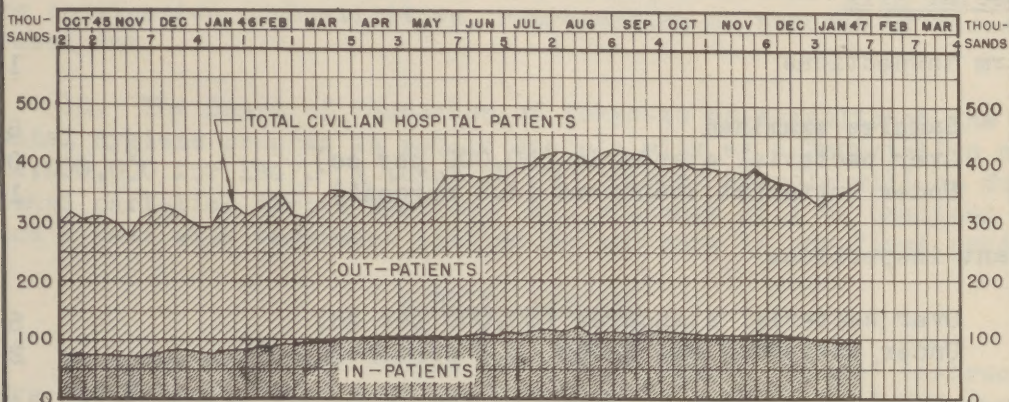
Meat and Dairy Inspections

15. Farm animals slaughtered during December increased 40 percent from the previous month while ante- and post-mortem condemnations remained relatively constant.



# CIVILIAN HOSPITAL PATIENTS

WEEKLY SINCE 12 OCTOBER 1945



NOTE: HOSPITALS HAVING TEN BEDS OR LESS, TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUMS AND LEPROSARIUMS NOT INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
GHQ-SCAP

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## MEAT INSPECTION

December

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	35,960	727	466	8,755	7,501
Condemned ante mortem	2	0	0	0	0
Condemned post mortem					
Total	12	1	0	1	5
Partial	394	6	0	13	271
Viscera	6,247	47	0	2,398	781

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



# MILK INSPECTION

December

## Special Milk

Farm inspections	1
Samples examined	6
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant inspections	
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	5
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	2

## Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	5,687
Samples examined	8,061
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	608
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	878
Plant inspections	2,786
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	196
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	352

## Goat Milk

Farm inspections	37
Samples examined	77
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	3
Under butterfat standards (3.9 percent)	0

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

## Animal Diseases

16. The incidence of chick pullorum, trichomoniasis, brucellosis and blackleg increased during January while all other animal diseases decreased.

### ANIMAL DISEASES

	Number of Cases	
	December	January
Anthrax	3	0
Blackleg	0	1
Brucellosis	0	6
Trichomoniasis	52	76
Texas fever	9	0
Swine erysipelas	1	0
Rabies	2	1
Strangles	201	183
Equine infectious abortion	20	14
Equine infectious anemia	43	36
Chick pullorum	2,792	7,764

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.



## DENTAL AFFAIRS

17. Thirteen dentists were re-established in practice during the month. A total of 4,886 dentists have been rehabilitated since the termination of hostilities, representing 80 percent of those bombed out.

18. The Board of Education of Tokyo-to re-established the dental hygiene program in public schools with an appropriation of ¥ 1,000,000 for 1947. A total of 726 primary schools will be furnished part-time dental service. All students will be examined once a year with treatment limited to students in the first grade.

## NURSING AFFAIRS

19. The one-month course for public-health nurses' instructors was formally opened at the Ministry of Welfare on 3 February. The course was attended by Tokyo-to public-health nurses who will act as instructors in subsequent courses.

## SUPPLY

### Penicillin

20. Surface penicillin production continued to expand during the month although main emphasis was shifted to development of the submerged process. Seven companies have completed flowsheets and detailed working drawings of penicillin pilot plants and one is scheduled for completion by 1 March.

21. The Government research laboratories evolved a simplified penicillin extraction procedure which entails minimum factory equipment and operation, provides the highest recovery yields though not of highest quality, and employs only processing chemicals available in Japan.

### Production

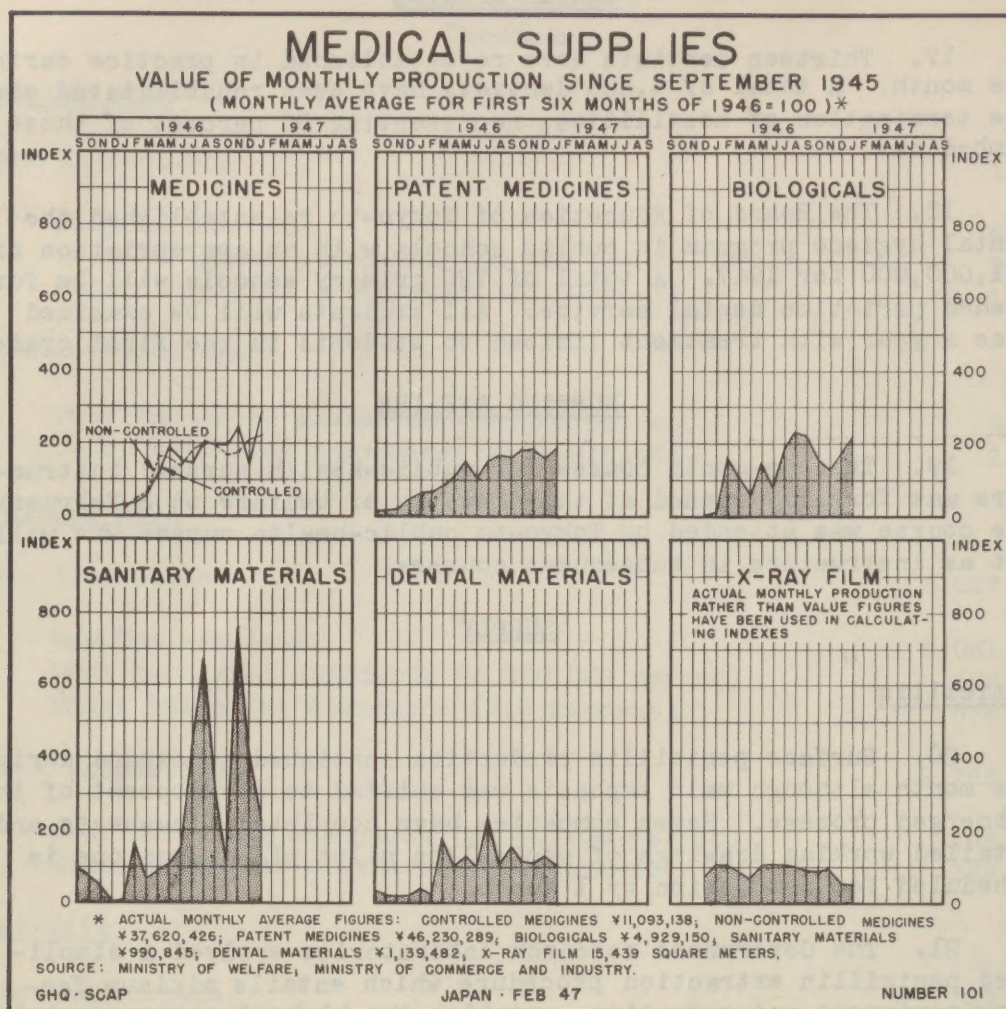
22. Total controlled and noncontrolled medicine production during January amounted to ¥ 116,289,092. Comparison of these figures with past performance is difficult since previous figures on controlled production included both production and distribution control. Beginning in January only distribution control items are reported. There was no appreciable change in the volume of medical supplies produced in January.

## MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

January  
(yen)

Controlled medicines	31,898,571
Noncontrolled medicines	84,390,521
Patent medicines	87,425,623
Biologicals	10,980,369
Sanitary materials	2,307,971
Dental materials	1,180,095





23. A DDT production program was initiated on 14 January by the Government and is progressing satisfactorily. Sizable quantities of 10 percent DDT dust and DDT residual-effect spray are now in Japanese stocks. Beginning 1 March all needs for DDT products will be supplied from Japanese sources. Instructions on distribution methods have been furnished all prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare and Occupation Forces officials are to maintain close liaison with prefectural officials to co-ordinate releases of DDT products.

Surveys were made to determine the number of X-ray machines available in Japan for utilization in the antituberculosis campaign which will examine all school children in the country. Reports show a total of 405 machines in good condition and 156 repairable. It was decided that 95 machines will be repaired and 100 produced. This will provide 600 X-ray machines which is considered adequate for this program.

24. The allocation of 900 tons of pyrethrum flowers for the 1947 production program of pyrethrum emulsion was reduced to 750 during the month. This quantity is sufficient to produce approximately 22,000,000 gallons of finished pyrethrum emulsion spray.

25. The Japan Injection Needle Industrial Association reported that approximately 500,000 injection needles are produced monthly with an average monthly sale of 250,000. Fifty-two factories are engaged in this production, of which 40 factories are located in the Tokyo area.



Injection needles are not a controlled item and the entire output is sold on the open market.

26. The Ministry of Welfare reported that 25 microscopes with dark-field attachments were produced during the month and distributed to 18 prefectural health centers.

27. A committee comprising officials of the Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Laboratory Animals Producing Association was formed during the month to alleviate the shortage of necessary laboratory animals in all laboratories producing biologicals. The committee will take necessary action and conduct distribution so that biological laboratories are given priority.

28. Monthly meetings will be held by the committee and reports on the production of animals and their distribution will be submitted to SCAP.

29. Production of typhus vaccine continued to increase over all previous monthly outputs while the shortage of necessary laboratory animals to continue proper assay tests is delaying distribution of this vaccine.

#### STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS

January

(cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in January</u>		<u>On Hand 31 January</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera vaccine	-	-	628,500	549,380
Plague vaccine	-	-	-	562,800
Typhus vaccine	-	1,839,154	-	3,631,161
Triple typhoid vaccine	10,000	121,780	2,096,925	1,735,218
Smallpox vaccine (dose)	45,550,600	17,996,800	23,981,050	1,713,950
Diphtheria antitoxin vaccine	-	156,800	-	426,653
Diphtheria toxoid vaccine	-	14,800	-	551,235

#### Distribution

30. Distribution of medicines from new production amounted to ¥ 25,228,879, a decrease of ¥ 8,771,121 from the previous month. Sales of stocks of former Japanese Army and Navy supplies amounted to ¥ 4,303,369 for medicines and ¥ 98,961 for medical instruments and appliances, decreases of ¥ 355,765 and ¥ 25,111 respectively since December.

31. In spite of instructions issued by the Ministry of Welfare to expedite distribution, excessive stocks of medicines are still being held by the various supply echelons, particularly prefectural medicine control companies. Physicians and hospitals also have a tendency to hoard supplies. Large inventories are usually defended as reserve stocks.

To break the distribution bottleneck a revised distribution procedure is being formulated by the Economic Stabilization Board. Pending establishment of this system steps are being taken to force distribution by constant check of inventories of manufacturers and distributing companies and on monthly distribution rather than quarterly as presently practiced.



32. The distribution control list of medicines was reduced from 201 items to 124. Compared with the previous list the actual reduction is approximately 50 percent since import articles and several special category items were included in the revised list. This will relieve the financial burden on distribution companies, encourage free trade and permit greater concentration of efforts on the distribution of essential medicines remaining in short supply.

33. The Government developed a revised procedure for handling stocks of clothing required for direct relief purposes. The Ministry of Welfare is to prepare a yearly program covering relief requirements which for planning purposes will be set up by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry as an obligation against current stocks. Actual releases to the Ministry of Welfare are to be based on short-term requirements. This procedure will permit advance planning and make unnecessary the accumulation of large stocks by the Ministry of Welfare in anticipation of relief requirements.

#### Narcotics

34. The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board formed a police narcotics squad composed of 10 police investigators to work in close liaison with Tokyo narcotics officials on narcotics thefts, burglaries, robberies, addicts and other narcotics laws violations.

35. Excess stocks of narcotics supplies held by practitioners and retailers are being returned to local wholesalers in compliance with SCAP directives. The following stocks together with 114 other narcotics were reported by 210 local wholesalers to prefectural narcotics officials during 1 to 31 December.

NARCOTICS STOCKS OF LOCAL WHOLESALERS a/  
1-31 December 1946  
(grams)

	On Hand <u>1 Dec</u>	Excess Re- ceived from Practitioners <u>and Retailers</u>	Sold to Prac- titioners and <u>Retailers</u>	On Hand <u>31 Dec</u>
Cocaine hydrochloride	75,962	89,245	18,674	146,533
Tincture of opium	609,554	316,638	157,252	768,940
Morphine hydrochloride	131,446	85,558	24,762	192,242
Codeine phosphate	107,728	48,041	32,693	123,076
Codeine sulfate	84,568	17,868	18,048	84,388

a/ The figures do not include stocks held by central wholesalers, compounders and producers or former Japanese military narcotics.

36. There were 85,881 registered narcotics dealers by 31 December. All dealers are required to re-register annually.

37. Due to the shortage of cordage fiber in Japan cultivation of marihuana plant for fiber purpose was permitted in 12 prefectures during 1947. The total area authorized for the production is 12,355 acres. Production will be permitted only by persons licensed and registered by the Japanese Government.



## PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

38. The January communicable disease incidences cover a four-week period ending 25 January. The total of the previous month covers 1 to 28 December.

39. The diphtheria case rate decreased from 67.7 per 100,000 per annum in December to 50.1 in January. The total number of cases reported was 2,810 and deaths numbered 262. Decreases in the case rates were recorded in 34 prefectures. The death rate declined from 6.4 per 100,000 per annum in December to 4.7 in January.

### Dysentery

40. The dysentery case rate declined from 13.9 per 100,000 per annum in December to 4.1 in January. The death rate dropped from 7.0 per 100,000 per annum in December to 1.2 in January. The total incidence was 187 as compared with 232 in December while deaths numbered 66.

### Typhoid Fever

41. Incidence of typhoid fever in January decreased 42 percent to 19.6 per 100,000 per annum. The death rate of 2.0 per 100,000 per annum declined from 5.2 of the previous month. Typhoid cases totaled 1,100 in January compared with 2,464 in December, and deaths in January numbered 110.

### Paratyphoid Fever

42. The case rate of paratyphoid fever was 4.0 per 100,000 per annum as compared with 9.3 in December. The death rate dropped from 0.6 per 100,000 per annum in December to 0.2. There were 224 cases and 11 deaths during January.

### Smallpox

43. Smallpox incidence dropped from 1.4 per 100,000 per annum in December to 1.2 in January. The death rate was 0.1 per 100,000 per annum. Of the 68 cases reported during the month 28 were in Ibaraki and Chiba Prefectures.

There was no indication of any epidemic or major outbreak similar to that of January 1946.

### Typhus

44. In January the typhus case rate increased from 4.2 per 100,000 per annum in December to 4.3 but the death rate decreased from 0.3 per 100,000 per annum to 0.2. The total number of cases was 240, approximately 10 percent less than in January 1946. Deaths declined to 13 during the month.

### Malaria

45. Malaria incidence in January decreased 25 percent from December to 11.3 per 100,000 per annum. One malaria death was reported in January compared with five in December.

### Cholera

46. There were no cholera cases or deaths in January, while there were 25 cases and 14 deaths in December.



# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

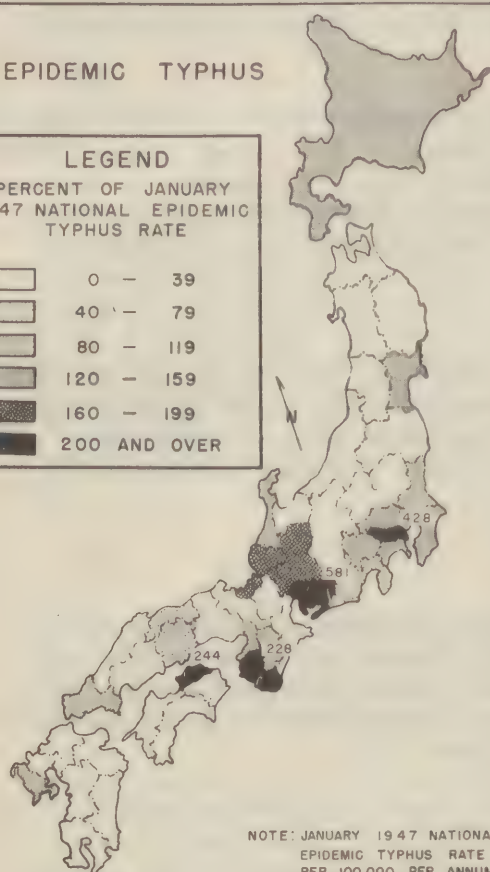
BY PREFECTURES · JANUARY 1947

## EPIDEMIC TYPHUS

### LEGEND

PERCENT OF JANUARY  
1947 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC  
TYPHUS RATE

0 - 39
40 - 79
80 - 119
120 - 159
160 - 199
200 AND OVER



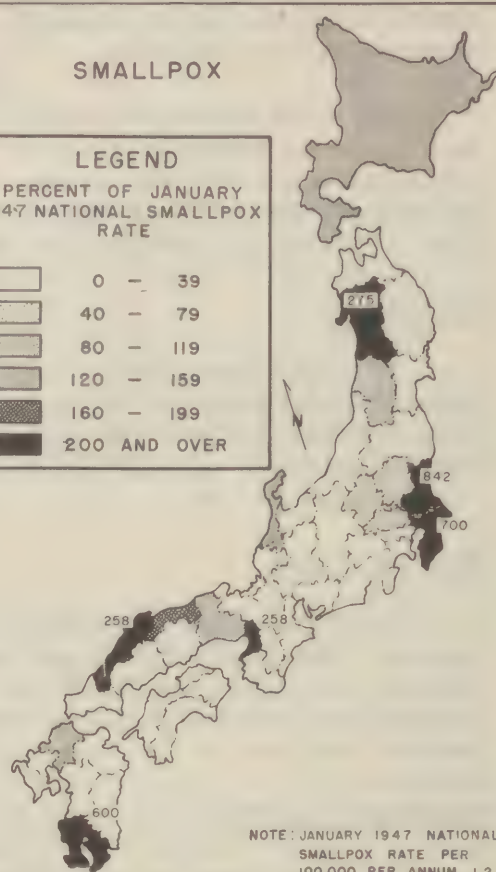
NOTE: JANUARY 1947 NATIONAL  
EPIDEMIC TYPHUS RATE  
PER 100,000 PER ANNUM  
4.3

## SMALLPOX

### LEGEND

PERCENT OF JANUARY  
1947 NATIONAL SMALLPOX  
RATE

0 - 39
40 - 79
80 - 119
120 - 159
160 - 199
200 AND OVER



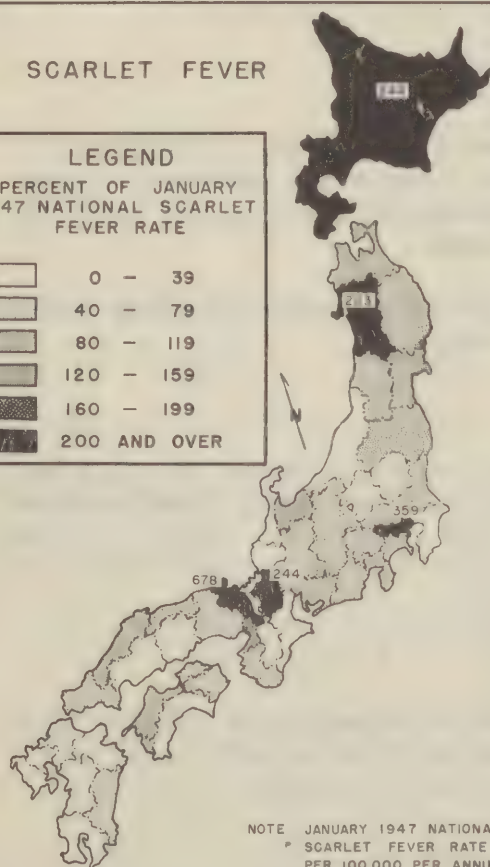
NOTE: JANUARY 1947 NATIONAL  
SMALLPOX RATE PER  
100,000 PER ANNUM 1.2

## SCARLET FEVER

### LEGEND

PERCENT OF JANUARY  
1947 NATIONAL SCARLET  
FEVER RATE

0 - 39
40 - 79
80 - 119
120 - 159
160 - 199
200 AND OVER



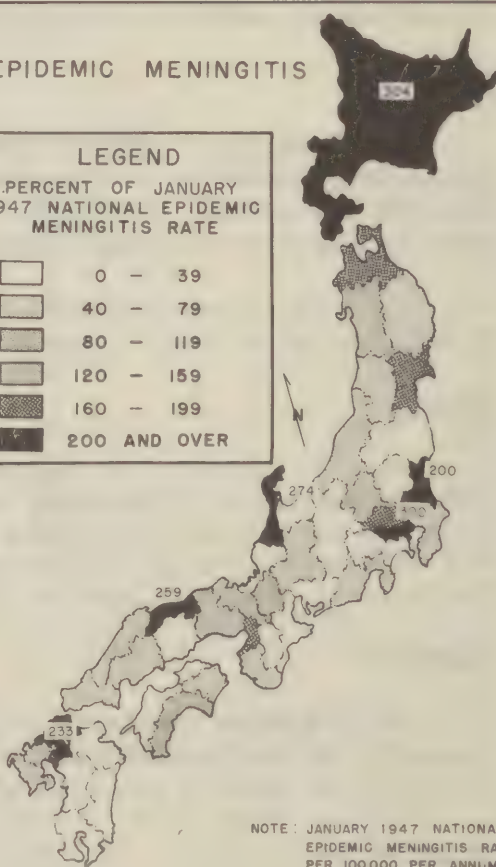
NOTE: JANUARY 1947 NATIONAL  
SCARLET FEVER RATE  
PER 100,000 PER ANNUM  
3.2

## EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS

### LEGEND

PERCENT OF JANUARY  
1947 NATIONAL EPIDEMIC  
MENINGITIS RATE

0 - 39
40 - 79
80 - 119
120 - 159
160 - 199
200 AND OVER



NOTE: JANUARY 1947 NATIONAL  
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS RATE  
PER 100,000 PER ANNUM  
2.7

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

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# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

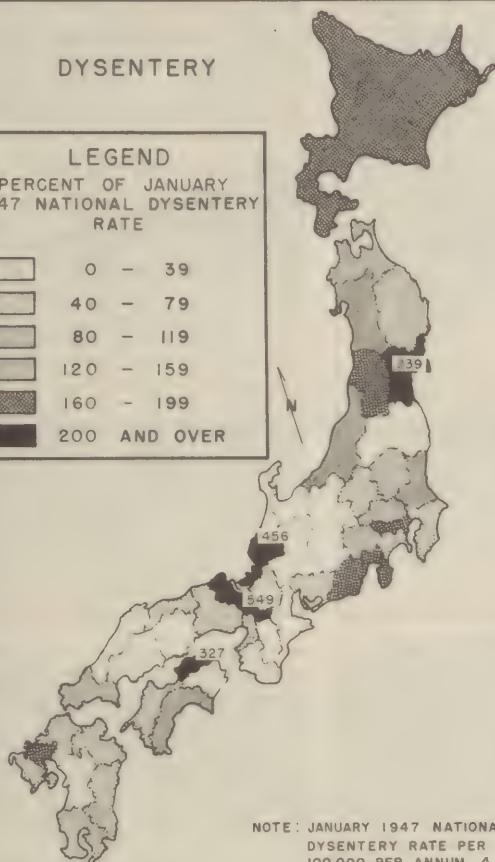
BY PREFECTURES · JANUARY 1947

## DYSENTERY

### LEGEND

PERCENT OF JANUARY  
1947 NATIONAL DYSENTERY  
RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER



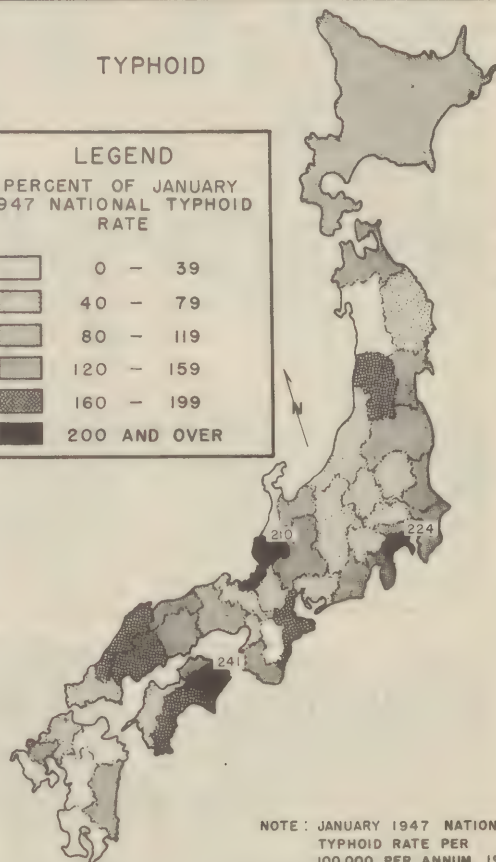
NOTE: JANUARY 1947 NATIONAL  
DYSENTERY RATE PER  
100,000 PER ANNUM 4.1

## TYPHOID

### LEGEND

PERCENT OF JANUARY  
1947 NATIONAL TYPHOID  
RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER



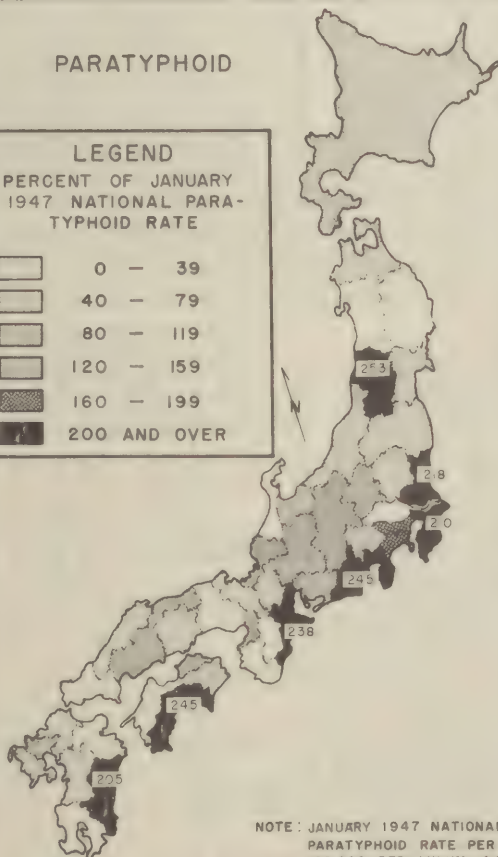
NOTE: JANUARY 1947 NATIONAL  
TYPHOID RATE PER  
100,000 PER ANNUM 19.6

## PARATYPHOID

### LEGEND

PERCENT OF JANUARY  
1947 NATIONAL PARA-  
TYPHOID RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER



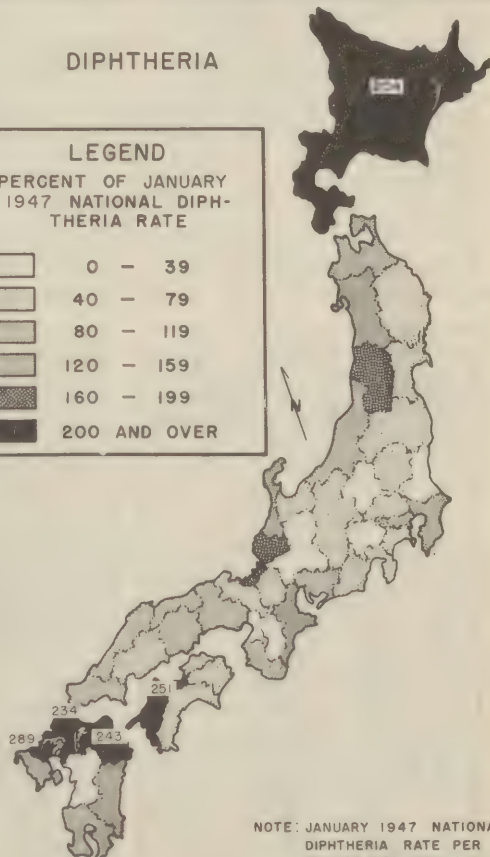
NOTE: JANUARY 1947 NATIONAL  
PARATYPHOID RATE PER  
100,000 PER ANNUM 4.0

## DIPHTHERIA

### LEGEND

PERCENT OF JANUARY  
1947 NATIONAL DIPH-  
THERIA RATE

	0 - 39
	40 - 79
	80 - 119
	120 - 159
	160 - 199
	200 AND OVER



NOTE: JANUARY 1947 NATIONAL  
DIPHTHERIA RATE PER  
100,000 PER ANNUM 50.1

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE

GHQ · SCAP

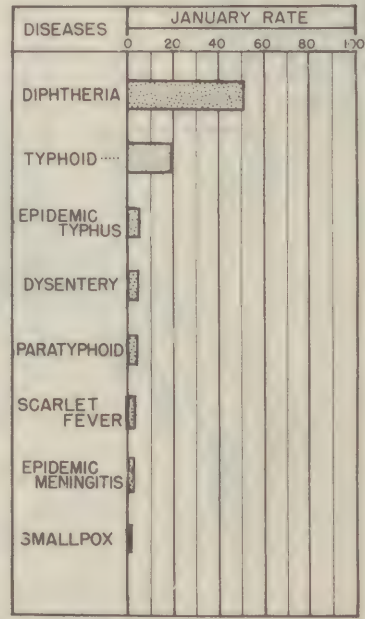
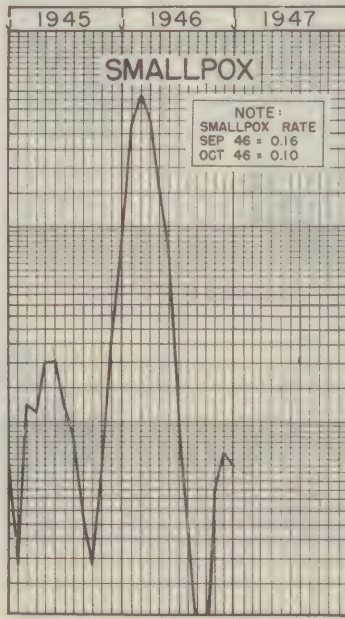
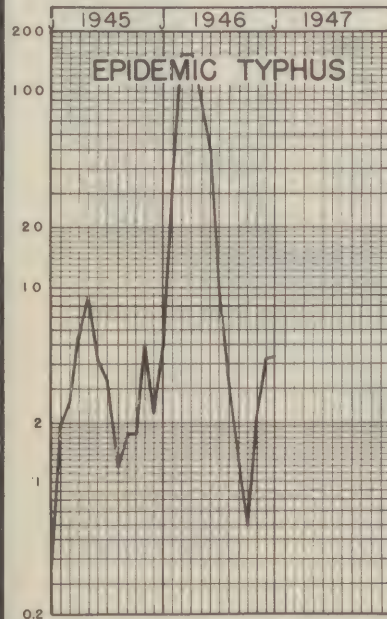
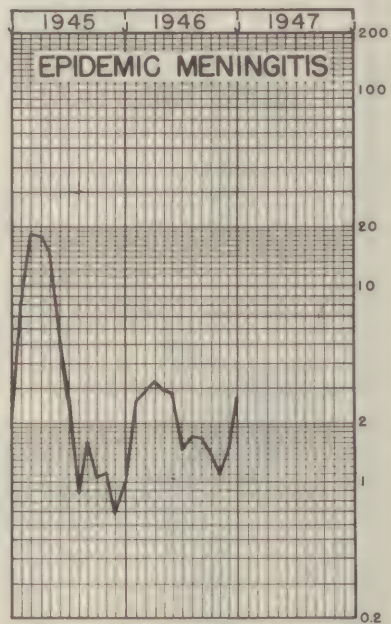
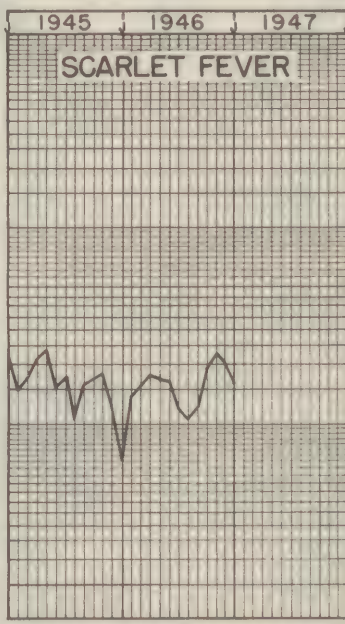
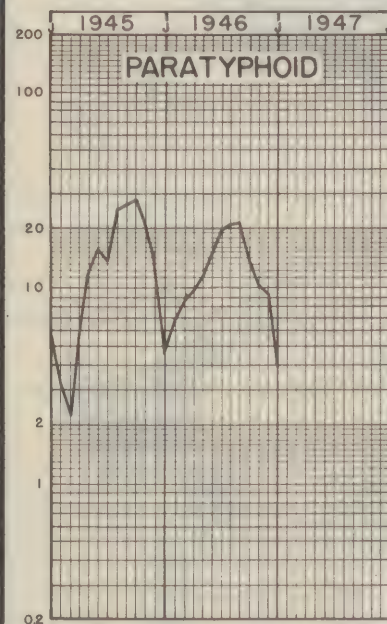
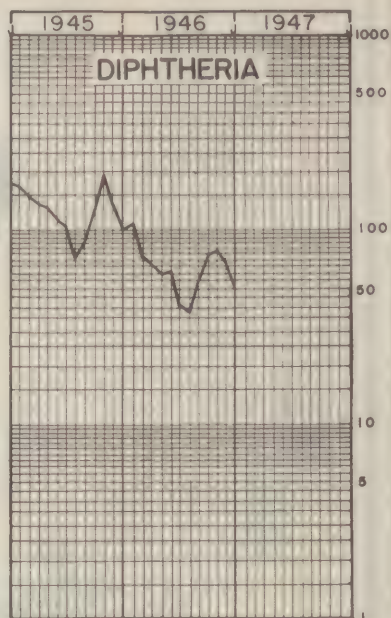
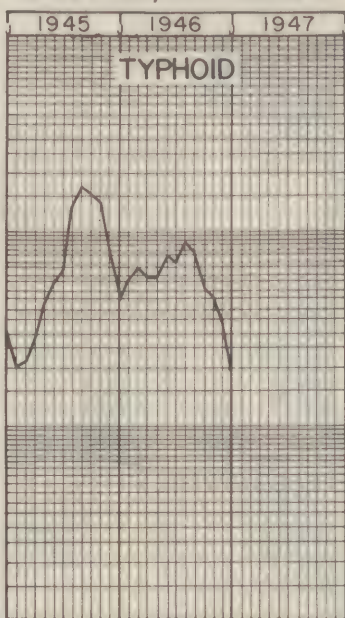
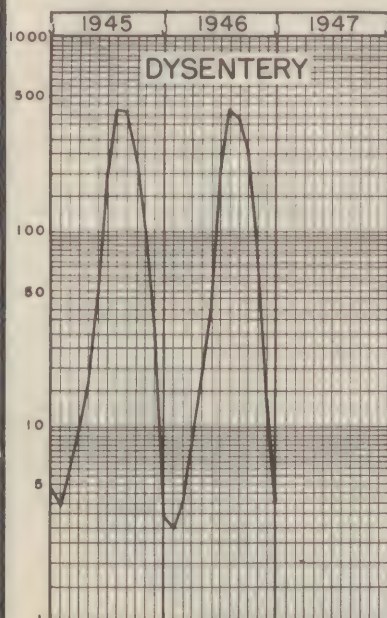
JAPAN · FEB 47

NUMBER 102B



# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

SINCE JANUARY 1945  
RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM



NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.



## Scarlet Fever

47. The scarlet fever incidence dropped from 4.1 per 100,000 per annum in December to 3.2 in January. One death was reported as compared with seven in December.

## Epidemic Meningitis

48. The incidence of epidemic meningitis in January increased 80 percent from December to 2.7 per 100,000 per annum. The death rate was 0.5 per 100,000 per annum. The total number of cases was 153 and deaths 30.

## Venereal Diseases

49. Venereal disease control clinics for diagnosis and the treatment of the general public are being established in the prefectures but progress is slow due to the lack of capable personnel. Efforts are being concentrated on officials in the Ministry of Welfare to make them recognize and assume the responsibility for providing financial support and leadership in the development of these public facilities.

## VITAL STATISTICS

50. Births in January totaled 275,221, an increase of approximately 50 percent since December. The rate per 1,000 population was 44.3 as compared with 29.6 the previous month. The increase was relatively the same throughout the country.

January was the peak month for births from 1934 to 1943 with the number ranging from 50 to 100 percent greater than the December total throughout this period.

51. Deaths numbered 117,489 in January, an increase of 15 percent over the previous month. The rate per 1,000 population was 18.9. The rate of the city areas increased approximately 25 percent and the rural areas 11 percent.

52. Infant deaths in January increased 25 percent over the previous month to 20,840 but the infant death rate per 1,000 live births declined to 75.7 from 91.0 in December. The number of infant deaths in the city areas increased 44 percent and in the rural areas 18 percent.

53. The number of stillbirths in January increased to 10,338 from 9,350 in December. The rate per 1,000 live births declined 25 percent since December to 37.6.

54. Marriages during January totaled 72,760, an increase of 13 percent over December. The marriage rate was 11.7 per 1,000 per annum as compared with 10.4 in December. The city rate increased seven percent and the rural rate 15 percent.

55. Divorces in January numbered 6,649 as compared with 6,627 in December. There was a slight decrease in divorces in the city areas, compensated for by an increase in the rural areas. The rate per 1,000 per annum was 1.1.

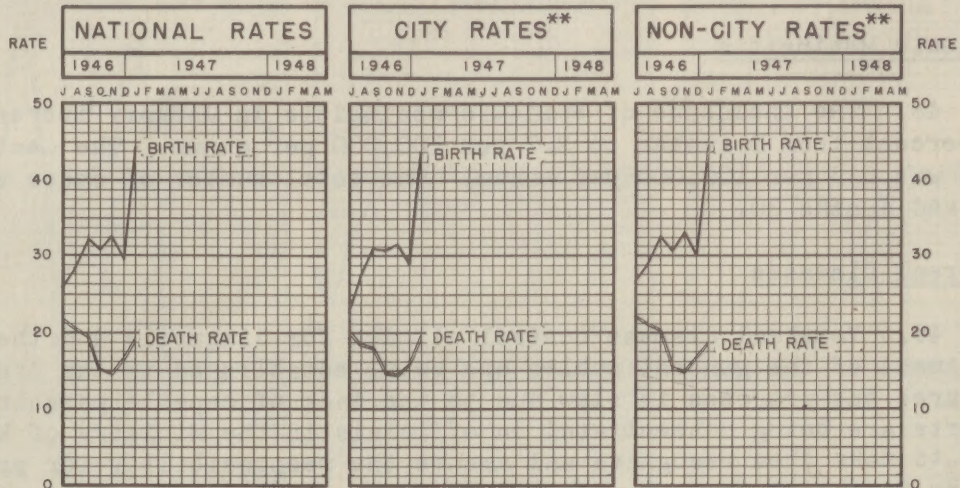


# VITAL STATISTICS

SINCE JULY 1946

## BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

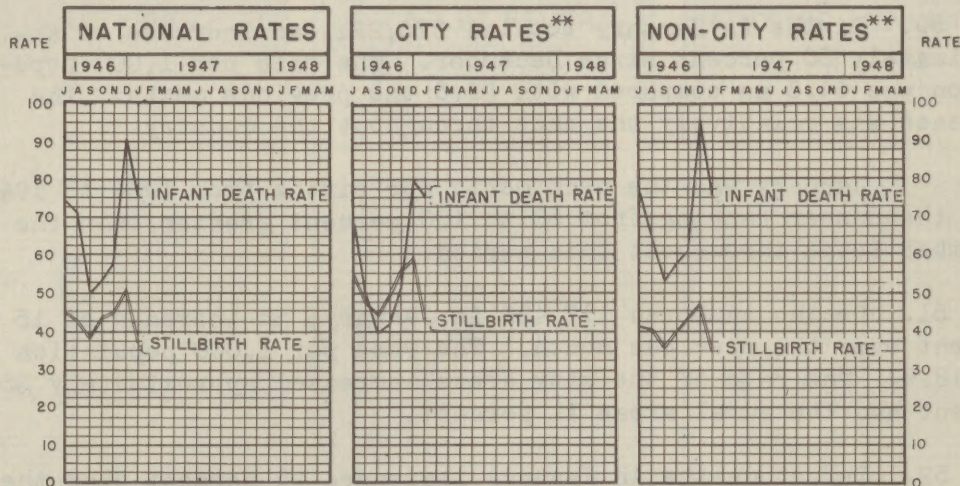
RATE / 1000 POPULATION\* / ANNUM



NOTE: BIRTH AND DEATH RATE DATA DO NOT INCLUDE STILLBIRTHS.

## INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

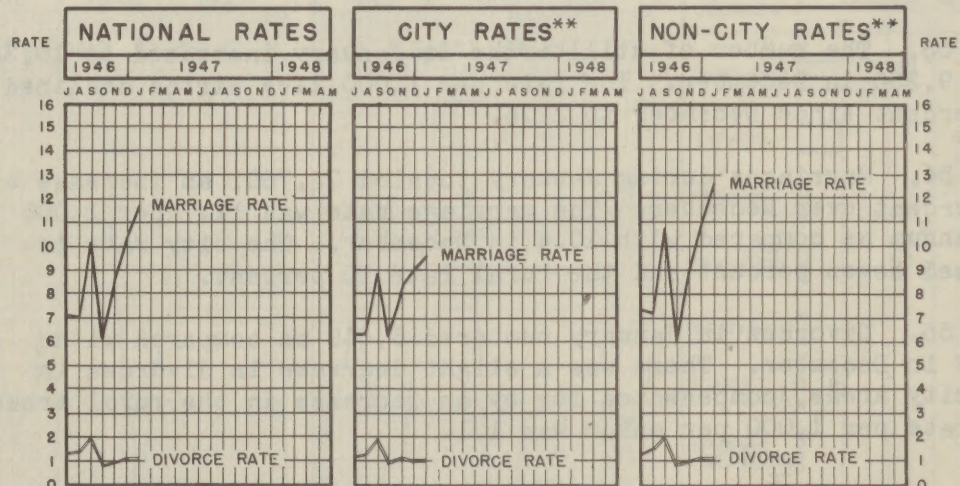
RATE / 1000 LIVE BIRTHS



NOTE: INFANT DEATHS ARE DEFINED AS DEATHS OF LIVE-BORN BABIES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

RATE / 1000 POPULATION\* / ANNUM



\* POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 26 APRIL 1946.

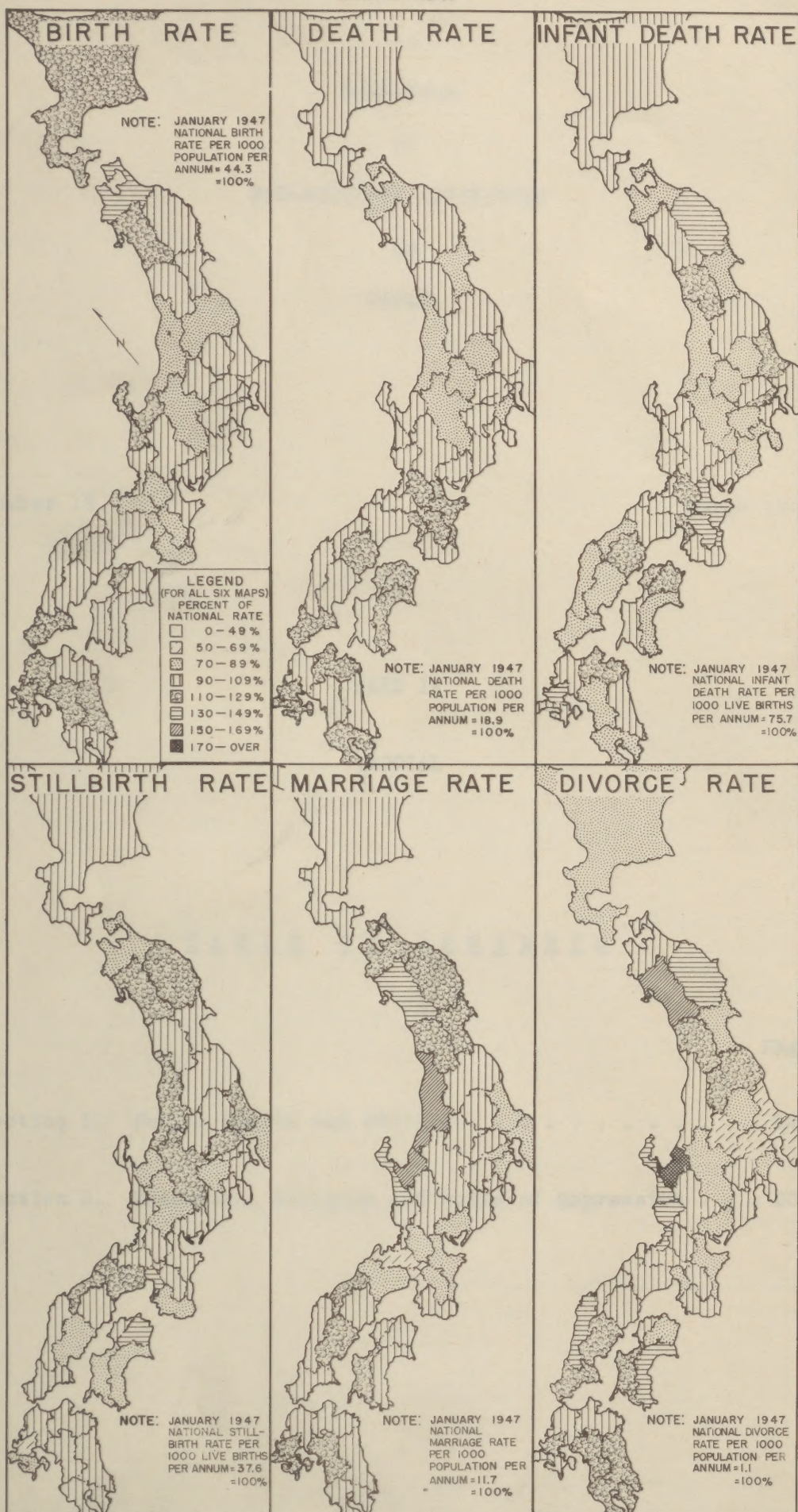
\*\* CITIES (SHI) ARE POLITICAL UNITS DEFINED UNDER JAPANESE LAW, AND IN GENERAL INCLUDE ALL CITIES AND TOWNS OF MORE THAN 30,000 POPULATION.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.



# PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

JANUARY 1947\*



\* POPULATION AS REPORTED IN THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF 26 APRIL 1946.  
SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.



# PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTH RATE		DEATH RATE		INFANT DEATH RATE	
<p>1. <b>Birth Rate</b> (per 1,000 live births)</p> <p>2. <b>Death Rate</b> (per 1,000 population)</p> <p>3. <b>Infant Death Rate</b> (per 1,000 live births)</p>		<p>4. <b>Stillbirth Rate</b> (per 1,000 stillbirths)</p> <p>5. <b>Marriage Rate</b> (per 1,000 population)</p> <p>6. <b>Divorce Rate</b> (per 1,000 population)</p>		<p>7. <b>Population</b> (Total)</p> <p>8. <b>Area</b> (Square miles)</p>	
<p>9. <b>Sex Ratio</b> (Males per 100 females)</p> <p>10. <b>Age Distribution</b> (Percentage of population in each age group)</p>		<p>11. <b>Economic Data</b> (Percentage of population in each economic group)</p> <p>12. <b>Education Data</b> (Percentage of population in each educational group)</p>		<p>13. <b>Health Data</b> (Percentage of population in each health group)</p> <p>14. <b>Other Data</b> (Percentage of population in each other group)</p>	